

D-7792

D-7793

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

**CONFIDENTIAL**S.P.O., Headquarters, <sup>2792</sup> ~~29~~ <sup>37</sup>

REPORT

Date May 14, 1937

Subject: United National Salvation Association (統一救國會)

holds meeting at North Kaochiao.

Made by D.S.I. Umemoto.

Forwarded by *P. Nakamura*

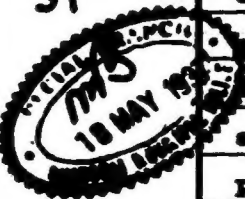
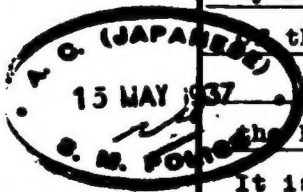
Information has been received from certain Japanese sources to the effect that the United National Salvation Association, taking advantage of the festival of the Kaochiao Temple on May 8, proposed to convene a meeting of its members there.

Some 2,000 persons representing various member groups proceeded to Kaochiao on May 6 and stayed at hotels and private houses. On the morning of May 8, officials of the Association took them to the beach of Chuensha (川沙), North Kaochiao, where the meeting was held.

Precautionary measures were adopted by a detachment of the Peace Preservation Corps specially detailed for duty under the direction of Su Chi Siang (徐繼祥), Commander of the 1st Battalion of the Chinese Naval Landing Party. A search for traitorous spies were made before the opening of the meeting.

In the course of the proceedings, speeches were delivered by men specially despatched from the Central and by officials of the Association, the gist of which <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ as follows:-

"The United National Salvation Association admits that the Nanking Government committed errors during the past years. It is to be regretted that the Government failed to take positive action in resisting the invasion of Suiyuan by the enemy. The Hupei-Chahar Political Council is adopting the so-called "pro-Japanese policy". This policy is quite different from that of the 29th Army which fought so bravely against the Japanese at Hsi Feng Kou (喜峰口). The negative policy adopted by the Government led the organizations of various circles gradually to become anti-government instead



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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject..... ( 2 )

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

of anti-Japanese.

"While the Sino-Japanese negotiations were in progress, fighting broke out in Suiyuan but General Chiang Kai Shek refrained from taking part in the fight. For instance, Jesus Christ met his death by crucifixion in order to save the people. It is therefore impossible for anyone to save the nation without risking his own life. The Central Government did not adopt a firm attitude because it was feared that should the Government despatch its army to the front the Kwantung Army would inevitably sent out Japanese forces to assist the Mongolians, which would result in the outbreak of hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese forces in North China and in Shanghai.

"China is making preparations to fight Japan but is not certain of winning a complete victory over Japan at the present stage. Sino-Japanese negotiations would be re-opened shortly. It would be favourable for China to prolong the negotiations as long as possible because China's preparations for war are nearing completion. It is also to be noted that the struggle of political parties in Japan is becoming intensified than ever. If China could successfully bring about the unification of the nation, of the thoughts, of the action and of the policy, Japan might be defeated easily.

"Sung Chun Ds (沈钧儒) and members of the former North-Eastern Army and national salvation association should not have assassinated Japanese civilians and service men, an act which is to be regretted.

"The status of the United National Salvation Association is different from that of the former National Salvation Association. It is a joint organization of all classes of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

Station,

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Subject..... ( 3 )

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

societies. Its operations are focussed on Japan and are carried out under the secret direction of the Central Kuomintang.

"We do not intend to publish what we have said in writing. It is to be hoped that all of you be rest assured having full confidence in the government."

*D. S. I.*

D. S. I.

Assistant Commissioner (J)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7792

S.I., Special Branch, 237

REPORT

Date February 16, 1937.

Subject Unified National Salvation League of the Shanghai Various Circles  
newly formed

Made by D.I. Sih Tze-liang

Forwarded by T. Boyne D.S.I.

Some twenty persons consisting of important members of the local Tangpu and public bodies held a dinner party in the Lien Hwa Club, 470 Hankow Road, at 7 p.m. February 15. Deong Ying-pei (董行白), Chairman of the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu, presided over the function. During the proceedings, it was decided to form in the name of various local circles an organization to be entitled "Unified National Salvation League of the Shanghai Various Circles (上海各界統一救國大同盟)" for the purpose of directing political movements in Shanghai.

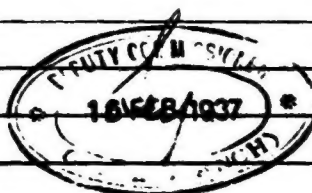
It is learned that the movement for the formation of this organization was initiated by Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs and member of the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu, who was acting on the instruction from Chen Li-fu (陳立夫), Chief of the Central Kuomintang at Nanking. The sole object of this formation is to counteract the activities of those politicians and their followers who are advocating compromise and cooperation with the communists.

This League has established HQ office and the local Tangpu Headquarters, off Feng Ling Jiao, serves a communication address.

*Sih Tze-liang*

D. C. (Special Branch)

*C.P. (S.I.) DC (G)*



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SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE  
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....  
Intelligence Report  
Political

April 2, 1937.



Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 9.26 p.m. April 1 :-

General Wu Te-chen, ex-Mayor of Greater Shanghai.  
General Chang Ta-kiang, member of the C.E.C. of the  
Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. April 2 :-

Mr. Ma Tsao-tsing, Mayor of Nanking.  
Mr. Fah Wen-wei, member of the C.E.C. of the  
Kuomintang.  
Mr. Mah Hwen-tsang, -do-

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 1 :-

Mr. Ling Peh-sung, member of the C.E.C. of the  
Kuomintang.

From Hangchow

General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military  
Affairs Commission, arrived at the Lungwa Aerodrome  
from Hangchow by air at 12.40 p.m. April 1.

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung  
Provincial Government, and General Liu Dz, Pacification  
Commissioner of Honan, arrived in Shanghai from Hangchow  
by rail at noon, on April 1.

Unified National Salvation Movement Campaign  
- concluded

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The Unified National Salvation Movement Propaganda  
Campaign, sponsored by the People's Educational Institute,  
Nantao, which commenced on March 20, 1937, concluded on  
April 1. During this period, lectures bearing on the  
significance of the movement were delivered daily in the  
People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao.

SHANGHAI S. A. SOCIETY
No. D 7792
Date 3-21-37

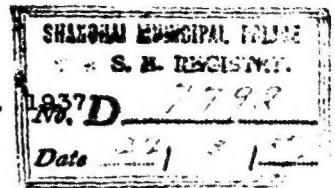
March 27, 1937.

Unified National Salvation Movement Propaganda Campaign

A lecture meeting in connection with the Unified National Salvation Movement Propaganda Campaign, sponsored by the People's Educational Institute, was held in the Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao, between 10 a.m. and 11.30 March 25, some 200 persons attending.

Zi Tshuh Siang (徐則驤), a member of the People's Educational Institute and Chiang Kien Pah (蔣建白), an employee of the Bureau of Social Affairs gave lectures in which they stressed the importance of the Movement.

March 24,



- 2 -

Anniversary of the Death of Dung Zoong-yuan  
- observance

In commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Dung Zoong-yuan, a veteran Kuomintang member, a meeting was held by the local Tangpu at its headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi at 10 a.m. March 23, when approximately eighty persons attended.

A similar meeting was held at 9.30 a.m. March 23 by the Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang, at 14 Tai Zai Li, Zao Ka Road, Nantao, some forty members being present.

Unified National Salvation Movement Propaganda  
Campaign - formal opening ceremony

A meeting marking the formal opening of the Unified National Salvation Movement Propaganda Campaign, sponsored by the People's Educational Institute (Vide I.R. 22/3/37), was held in the Institute, Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, Nantao, between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. March 23. During the function, speeches bearing on the significance of the Movement were delivered by Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, and Dr. Herman Liu, Principal of the University of Shanghai. Some 200 persons were present.

Price's Candle Factory (British) - unrest among workers

The management of Price's Candle Factory, 5 Robison Road, on March 23 granted the following concessions in reply to the workers' demands for a further increase in pay and better treatment (Vide I.R. 15/3/37).



SHANGHAI	22	1937
S. A. R. S. L. T. R. F.		
No. D	7792	
Date	22	3

March 22, 1937.

- 2 -

People's Educational Institute - Unified National  
Salvation Movement inaugurated

The Unified National Salvation Movement Propaganda Campaign, sponsored by the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Nantao, was inaugurated on March 20, when lectures relating to the movement were delivered in the Institute between 10.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. before an attendance of about 100 persons. A meeting to mark the formal inauguration of the campaign will be held in the Institute on March 23.

The Propaganda Campaign will continue until March 31, during which period, speeches bearing on the significance of the movement will be delivered daily in the Institute.

The premises of the People's Educational Institute are decorated with posters bearing inscriptions, such as "Resist the Enemy and Oppose Insults", and "the Unified National Salvation Movement is the only means to recover the lost territory."

Anniversary of the arrival of the Nationalist Army  
in Shanghai (1927)

In commemoration of the anniversary of the arrival of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai (1927), now renamed the "Shanghai Festival", the People's Educational Institute held a meeting at 10.15 a.m. March 21 in its premises in the Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, Nantao, when more than two hundred persons attended.

SHANGHAI PRESSING HOUSE	
S. L. RECEIPT	
No. D	7792
Date	20/3/37

March 20, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

#### THE UNITED NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT

It had originally been arranged that the inauguration of the United National Salvation Movement which had been under preparation for a considerable time by the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Chinese City, would be held at the main hall of the Institute at 10 a.m. March 20 and that Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, would be present, with Dr. H.C.E. Liu, President of the University of Shanghai, attending to deliver a speech on the subject of "The United National Salvation Movement and Training of Citizens".

Owing to the steady rain which has been falling during the last few days, the People's Educational Institute has found it impossible to affix to the building the prepared drawings and posters bearing slogans, and has therefore decided to postpone the inauguration to the morning of March 23.

Hwa Mei Chao Pao and other local newspapers :-

#### CHINESE OFFICIAL DEPORTED FROM JAPAN

Mr. Wong Zing San (王静山), Chairman of the Kyushu Overseas Chinese Association and member of the Executive Committee of the Osaka Branch of the Kuomintang Party, has been deported from Japan because of his participation in patriotic movements and his protests against the ill-treatment of Chinese residents by the Japanese authorities.

He arrived in Shanghai at 3 p.m. March 18 on the s.s. "Shanghai Maru". It is learned that he will proceed to Nanking to make a report to the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee.

Lih Pao (Peiping telegram) :-

#### BAN ON THE PLAY "GOLDEN FLOWER"

The Ministry of Interior at Nanking has sent a telegram to the Peiping City Government ordering that the play, "Golden Flower" (黄金花), be banned on the ground that the story lowers the prestige of China.

It is therefore feared that the play which was to have been shown at Peiping on March 23 will not be staged.

SHANGHAI S. E. RECEIPT  
No. D 7792  
Date 19 3 1937

March 19, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE UNITED NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT

The United National Salvation Movement which has been under preparation for a considerable time by the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, Chinese City, will be inaugurated at 10 a.m. to-morrow, March 20.

Mr. Pan Kung Chai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, will be present to open the inauguration ceremony, while Dr. H.C.E. Liu, President of the University of Shanghai, will deliver a speech.

It is learned that speeches will also be made on certain days this month by representatives of the various local educational and cultural institutes, and Government and Party organs.

Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (光復報) publishes the following letter received from one who signs himself "A Resident on East Woohang Road" :-

WHY IS EAST WOOCHANG ROAD NOT MACADAMIZED?

I have resided on East Woohang Road for some three or four years, but in spite of the improvement in the buildings along the road, the road itself has never been macadamized. In order to enhance the good appearance of the street, and to give convenience to traffic and prosperity to the district, the road should be macadamized instead of being left in its present state which causes inconvenience to all. For what do we pay land tax and Municipal Rate to the S.M.C.? What is the Public Works Department doing? Is it not worthwhile to improve the road conditions in this densely populated district? For what purpose was the Public Works Department established by the Council?

National Herald and other local newspapers:-

LICENSING OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Acting on instructions from the French Municipal Council, the French Police at 2 p.m. yesterday arrested some 10 owners of employment agencies on Rue du Lieutenant Petiot and Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, for failing to pay the \$6 quarterly fees for the licences which were introduced this year.

Upon learning of these arrests, the owners of other employment agencies became disturbed and at 3 p.m. yesterday detailed representatives to submit an appeal to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association.

In view of the fact that the income of these employment agencies is very small, the Ratepayers' Association will request the French Municipal Council to either exempt the owners from payment or grant an appropriate reduction in the amount of licence fees.

SHANGHAI SPECIAL M. TRUST	
S. E. RECEIPT	
No. D	7792
Date	19.1.32

March 19, 1937.

Unified National Salvation Movement - Propaganda

In furtherance of the Unified National Salvation Movement, sponsored by the local Kuomintang, the People's Educational Institute, Nantao, will launch a propaganda campaign between March 20 and 31. During this period speeches bearing on the movement will be delivered daily in the Institute Wen Miao Road, Nantao.

March 4, 1937.

-2-

NICHI-NICHI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. DEPARTMENT
No. D 7792
Date 4/3/37

THE NATIONAL SALVATION GRAND LEAGUE

The Shanghai Various Circles United National Salvation Grand League was formed not long after the Shanghai Cultural circles had issued a manifesto advocating united national salvation. The Kuomintang, the educational organizations, the Chambers of Commerce in Yunnan, Ninghsia, Honan, Hupeh and Shensi Provinces have sent telegrams to the Shanghai Various Circles United National Salvation Grand League supporting its activities.

NIPPO

THE S.M.C. ELECTIONS  
(by Mr. Ido)

There are two important points to consider in connection with the Municipal elections. One is to revise the election system and the other is to watch the Councillors in order to ascertain whether they are serving in accordance with the wishes of the ratepayers.

In the nomination of candidates for election, the Japanese Consul will confer with a few persons to select the candidates; the majority of the ratepayers know nothing about the matter. The Japanese Councillors who have been elected in such a manner are connected with big concerns. The only exception is Mr. Okamoto, a former Councillor, who represented the "Dochakuha" (meaning persons who have resided in Shanghai for a comparatively long time and who conduct their own business).

The service rendered by Councillors is very important in the interests of residents and their respective countries. Therefore, it is not right that the selection of such important officials should be in the hands of a few persons. The system of Municipal elections is somewhat feudalistic because candidates are chosen without the views of the persons nominated being sought.

The political system in Shanghai is very peculiar because it is the Consular Body which decides the number of candidates to represent each country on the Council. It is hoped that in future candidates will be elected to represent the wishes of ratepayers as a whole. There are two political classes in Shanghai; one represents the big firms and cotton mills; the other represents ratepayers who have lived in Shanghai for a comparatively long period and who conduct their own business. The present Councillors represent the former class. The system has no provision whereby candidates who can represent both classes may be selected. The candidates who represent big companies and cotton mills are employees and are liable to be transferred from Shanghai at any time. Such transfers take place very often, therefore, they can have no time to study the situation properly and their interests are limited to the interests of their employers. Naturally the interests of the ratepayers are overlooked. The two Japanese representatives on the Council should be elected from among the members of the Dochakuha so that they may serve the interests of the Japanese community in a general way. If it is impossible to elect two of them from the Dochakuha, then at least one should be selected.

(To be continued)

February 17, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Feb. 16 (Peiping telegram):

JAPANESE PLOT RESTORATION OF MONARCHY

According to reports from Tientsin, a meeting attended by representatives of the Japanese military, the "Manchukuoan" Government and the East Hopei Government has been held to effect co-operation between the Chinese, the Manchukuoan and the Mongolian peoples with a view to restoring the monarchy. Under the armed protection of a certain nation, a movement will be initiated to escort Henry Pu Yi to a place inside Shanhaikwan and to seize Peiping and Tientsin. Should this plan fail, a bogus monarchy will be set up in East Hopei with the traitor Ying as emperor.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

UNREGISTERED PRIVATE SCHOOLS

There are more than 1,000 private schools in this locality. It is learnt that the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government has ordered that should any private school which is not registered with the Chinese authorities be found enrolling new students, it will be suppressed.

Shun Pao publishes the following article :-

WHAT IS THE POPULAR FRONT?

(Continued from yesterday.)

People connected with the popular front hold the view that China's war against the enemy must be placed under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party. They are inducing people to join them. Thus, the united front is the front of the Communist Party and people working for the united front are the "teeth and claws" of the Communists and later the Party will swallow the "teeth and claws" with the object of expanding its influence and showing gratitude to its fatherland, the Communist Internationale. It will have no regrets even when its own country and people are sacrificed.

A movement of the people throughout the country favouring resistance to the enemy with armed force is necessary to deal with the national crisis. The first thing to do is to arm the people and give them military training. The popular front is opposed to the Government giving military training to the people, although it is, at the same time, loudly shouting that the people must be armed. The persons who promote the popular front desire to create disturbances. This is a common trick of the Communist Party.

February 17, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

The popular front uses the slogan: "Chinese should not fight Chinese". Of course, they refer to the red bandits. The red bandits cannot be regarded as Chinese people for their fatherland is the Communist Internationale and not China. They are conducting all kinds of unlawful activities in order to let the enemy have a chance to invade China. How, then, can they be regarded as Chinese?

We thus see that the popular front is really the communist front. We should do our best to annihilate this front. People who follow the popular front should come to their senses and surrender to the Three Principles of the People for the salvation of the nation.

It is said that the Chinese Communist Party is now fully aroused for it is in danger of ruin; it is also being said that the communists should be received if their desire for resistance to the enemy is sincere. This is not correct. When the communists took part in the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party swore that they would observe the doctrines and discipline of the Kuomintang. But when they had obtained a little influence, they attempted to overthrow the Kuomintang. Since the September 18 Incident, the Communist Party has been conducting propaganda for resistance to Japan. Furthermore, the Party gave out that they would dispatch troops to the North to fight Japan and used such titles as the Anti-Japanese United Army. During the January 28 Incident, when the Chinese soldiers were resisting the enemy in Shanghai, the national troops in Kiangsi were transferred to Shanghai to take part in the fighting. When the Kiangsi troops reached Nanchang, the Communist Party attacked Chi An. The Kiangsi troops returned to Chi An and overthrew the communists. But they were too late to be of any use to the Chinese troops in Shanghai.

This not only shows that the Communist Party has no idea to resist the enemy, but that it is doing its utmost to obstruct the national troops in their resistance to the enemy.

If the Communist Party is sincere, they should surrender to the Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY.
No. D 7792
Date 2.1.37

February 20, 1937.

Morning translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE UNIFIED NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government has issued the following instructions to all local private primary schools:-

"This Bureau, with a view to enabling pupils of local primary schools to understand the meaning of the unified national salvation movement, has drawn up seven rules governing the enforcement of unified national salvation teachings in all primary schools in Shanghai, copies of which are forwarded together with this order for strict observance."

The Bureau of Social Affairs has also instructed local public and private middle and primary schools to the effect that commencing with this term they must include in their curriculum the address delivered by General Chang Kai Shek to General Chang Hsueh Liang and Yang Hu Cheng and the manifesto on united national salvation.



## Salvation Body Issues Policy

### Manifesto Urging Unity Circulated

The United National Salvation League, which was formed by various local public bodies following a meeting on Monday at the Pootung Native Guild building, has issued a manifesto to the nation urging the consolidation of the newly achieved national unity.

All internecine warfare, unrest among the people and alien encroachments upon the country during the past 20 years, the manifesto declares, have been the result of lack of unity, the existence of remnant feudalism, and the regional occupations by unscrupulous warlords.

In order to repel the advances of alien foes and to set the country in order, the declaration states, the best way is through the unification of the country and the centralization of authority under the Central Government.

Moreover, the manifesto says, the relief of rural economy, the reconstruction of the country and the restoration of prosperity to the nation are dependent upon national unity.

Continuing, the manifesto cites the fact that with the liquidation of the Liang-Kwang impasse last summer, the country was able to turn down some unreasonable demands presented by a foreign nation, but unfortunately the recent Sian revolt threatened to plunge the country into disunity and chaos once more.

Finally, the manifesto appeals to the people of all walks of life in the country to join hands together in eliminating warlords and "traitors" by strong public opinion and moral pressure.

Aside from the manifesto to the nation, the newly formed United National Salvation League has also sent a circular telegram to the people and public bodies in the interior and a petition to the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, now in full swing in Nanking, reiterating the above mentioned points.

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 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL FIRE  
 S. B. REGISTRY  
 No. S. B. D. 7792  
 Date 18 2 37

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1930

Over 300 delegates representing various local Chinese commercial organizations, labour unions, schools, and government offices, held a meeting at the Pootung Residents' Guild, Avenue Park, on Monday afternoon, at which a movement was started to form a Shanghai Public Radio National Unification and Salvation League. An executive committee of 100 members was appointed by the meeting which announced that they would hold a public rally at the Bund, Shanghai, on Wednesday, February 20, 1930, with the view of national unification.

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RECEIVED  
S. H. EXCH. 1937  
No. D 7792  
Date 2/17/37

February 17, 1937.

Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

THE UNIFIED NATIONAL SALVATION LEAGUE OF PUBLIC BODIES

The following manifesto has been issued by the Unified National Salvation League of Public Bodies in Shanghai which was inaugurated on February 15:-

"As a result of the September 18 Incident, China lost the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol. Since then the influence of our enemy has extended to the borders of Peiping and Tientsin.

"All this is due to our country not being unified. During the past twenty years the country was overrun with civil wars and calamities of nature and this gave our enemy their chance.

"To-day national unification is necessary so that we may undertake national reconstruction and recovery, resist alien invasion and recover the lost territories. To prove this, we need only refer to the extension of the control of the National Government to Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which enabled us to reject the demands of the enemy and to resist the bandits directed by the enemy in Suiyuan.

"The Sian revolt shows that feudal forces are still in existence in China. The people can do much in bringing about a real national unification by wielding public opinion against traitors and warlords."

The League has also sent a circular telegram to all newspapers in the country as well as a petition to the Third Plenary Session in both of which they advocate national unification as a means to save the country.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE DEMANDS OF THE TRAMWAY WORKERS

In connection with the dispute between the management and the workers of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Mr. Chu Kwei Ling (朱奎陵), of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Mr. Yui Yao Jiu (袁耀球), Secretary of the local Tangpu and Moyang, Chu Haueh Wei (朱學偉) and Chung Yue Ding (鍾月鼎), Chairman and Standing Committee member respectively of the General Labour Union, paid a further call on Mr. Hsing, General Manager, and Mr. Ho Tse Yui, Comptroller of the Company at 3 p.m. yesterday to mediate in the dispute.

With the exception of the demands for an increase of wages and for the payment of a retirement gratuity according to the number of years of service which will be further discussed at 3 p.m. to-day, all the other demands were thoroughly discussed and satisfactory results obtained.

February 17, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Feb. 16 (Peiping telegram):

JAPANESE PLOT RESTORATION OF MONARCHY

According to reports from Tientsin, a meeting attended by representatives of the Japanese military, the "Manchukuoan" Government and the East Hopei Government has been held to effect co-operation between the Chinese, the Manchukuoan and the Mongolian peoples with a view to restoring the monarchy. Under the armed protection of a certain nation, a movement will be initiated to escort Henry Pu Yi to a place inside Shanhaikuan and to seize Peiping and Tientsin. Should this plan fail, a bogus monarchy will be set up in East Hopei with the traitor Ying as emperor.

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(Continued from yesterday.)

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A movement of the people throughout the country favouring resistance to the enemy with armed force is necessary to deal with the national crisis. The first thing to do is to arm the people and give them military training. The popular front is opposed to the Government giving military training to the people, although it is, at the same time, loudly shouting that the people must be armed. The persons who promote the popular front desire to create disturbances. This is a common trick of the Communist Party.

February 17, 1937.

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The popular front uses the slogan "Chinese should not fight Chinese". Of course, they refer to the red bandits. The red bandits cannot be regarded as Chinese people for their fatherland is the Communist Internationale and not China. They are conducting all kinds of unlawful activities in order to let the enemy have a chance to invade China. How, then, can they be regarded as Chinese?

We thus see that the popular front is really the communist front. We should do our best to annihilate this front. People who follow the popular front should come to their senses and surrender to the Three Principles of the People for the salvation of the nation.

It is said that the Chinese Communist Party is now fully aroused for it is in danger of ruin; it is also being said that the communists should be received if their desire for resistance to the enemy is sincere. This is not correct. When the communists took part in the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party swore that they would observe the doctrines and discipline of the Kuomintang. But when they had obtained a little influence, they attempted to overthrow the Kuomintang. Since the September 18 Incident, the Communist Party has been conducting propaganda for resistance to Japan. Furthermore, the Party gave out that they would dispatch troops to the North to fight Japan and used such titles as the Anti-Japanese United Army. During the January 28 Incident, when the Chinese soldiers were resisting the enemy in Shanghai, the national troops in Kiangsi were transferred to Shanghai to take part in the fighting. When the Kiangsi troops reached Nanchang, the Communist Party attacked Chi An. The Kiangsi troops returned to Chi An and overthrew the communists. But they were too late to be of any use to the Chinese troops in Shanghai.

This not only shows that the Communist Party has no idea to resist the enemy, but that it is doing its utmost to obstruct the national troops in their resistance to the enemy.

If the Communist Party is sincere, they should surrender to the Government.

2.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT POLICE	
S. R. REGISTRY.	
No. D	7792
Date	16/2/37

February 15, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao publishes the following article :-

WHAT IS THE POPULAR FRONT?

(Continued from yesterday.)

The people of a nation must be firmly united especially at times of national crisis. They must carry on their united movement under central leadership, so that their aim to bring about the emancipation of the race may be attained.

The Kuomintang has already established the foundations of national unification. Even the Sian coup could not shake them. This is the great highway to the salvation of the Chinese race; it is also a serious menace to the Chinese Communist Party. As it cannot find any opportunity to create disturbances in a united China, the Communist Party is doing its utmost to seduce the people in order to weaken their unity.

The object of the popular front is not the salvation of the nation.

(To be continued.)

China Times and other local newspapers :-

THE UNIFIED NATIONAL SALVATION LEAGUE

300 representatives of various public bodies in Shanghai held a meeting at the Footung Fellow Provincials' Association Building at 5 p.m. February 15 to inaugurate a Unified National Salvation League of Public Bodies in Shanghai.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the regulations of the League be revised and passed.

(2) That a manifesto be issued.

(3) That a circular telegram be sent to various places throughout the country soliciting general support.

(4) That a telegram be sent to the Third Plenary Session requesting it to accept the views contained in a manifesto issued by this League.

(5) That representatives be elected to make an appeal to the Third Plenary Session at Nanking.

An Executive Committee consisting of 100 persons was then elected. The members include: Messrs. Tu Yuet Sen (Chairman of the Shanghai District Association), Fang Hsiao Lai (Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), and Wang Yung Wu (General Manager of the Commercial Press), Wang Fah Chi (General Manager of the Sin Wan Pao), Ma Ying Liang (Manager of the Shun Pao), Pan Hung Pi (Chief Editor of the China Times), Hu Chen Ts (Chief Editor of the Ta Kung Pao), Hu Fu An (General Manager of the Min Pao), and Ling Fah Seng (Chief Editor of the Central China Daily News), etc.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 15 :-

Mr. Cheng Kung-chuan, Minister of Railways.

Mr. Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Mr. Chang Ting-fan, member of the C.E.C. of the  
Kuomintang.

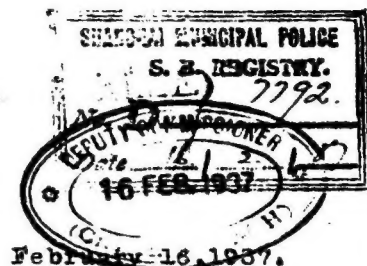
Unified National Salvation League of the Shanghai Various  
Circles (上海各界統一救國大同盟) newly formed

Some twenty persons consisting of important members of the local Tangpu and public bodies held a dinner party in the Lien Hwe Club, 470 Hankow Road, at 7 p.m. February 15. Doong Ying-pei (董行白), Chairman of the Standing Committee of the local Tangpu, presided over the function. During the proceedings, it was decided to form in the name of various local circles an organization to be entitled "Unified National Salvation League of the Shanghai Various Circles" (上海各界統一救國大同盟) for the purpose of directing political movements in Shanghai.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

On February 15, slogans of an anti-Japanese nature were found written on walls and electric poles located at the following places :-

Connaught Road near Ferry Road.  
Baikal Road and Pootung Road corner.  
Yuenfoong Road near Hsien Road.  
Seymour and Avenue Roads corner.  
East Yuhang Road near Chusan Road.



February 15, 1937.

2  
Afternoon Translation. 2792

Shun Pao publishes the following article :-

WHAT IS THE POPULAR FRONT?

To understand the meaning of the so-called popular front, one must first know something about the principal promoters of the front.

At the seventh conference of representatives, the Third Internationale passed a resolution regarding the establishment in China of a popular front. The struggle of this gigantic Soviet movement is to be combined with the anti-Imperialist popular movement that is being developed throughout China.

D 7777  
The Chinese Communist Party also passed a resolution to form various kinds of national salvation organizations under the leadership of the Communist Party to oppose the present Government.

From the above, one can see that the Communist Party is directing the popular front and the latter is only a puppet of the Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party is on the verge of elimination due to the pressure by the Government troops. For this reason, the Communist Party is obliged to employ the popular front to seduce the Chinese people. The words "popular front" are frequently met with in various periodicals. Of course, some people are working for the popular front because they had been coerced or bribed, while others believe that the promoters of the popular front are really working for national salvation. These people do not know that the persons connected with the popular front are but puppets.

(To be continued.)



RECEIVED  
NO. D 2792  
Date 16/1/37

China Times and other local newspapers :- 16-1-37 (A.M.)

A "NATIONAL SALVATION BY UNIFICATION" MOVEMENT

A "National Salvation by Unification" movement is being promoted by presidents and professors of local universities, principals and teachers of middle and primary schools, authors, journalists and members of the industrial and commercial circles. They have drafted a manifesto for the movement and are inviting persons to sign it.

The following is an abridged translation of the manifesto :-

I.

"The year 1937 will not be a peaceful year; there will be constant threats of war. In order to be prepared to deal with the enemy when war actually breaks out, a real national unification is essential.

II.

"History has shown that no nation can be strong without national unification; a nation is always strong if it is unified. It is important that we should be able to recognize clearly the forces that are working against national unification.

III.

"There are three kinds of forces working against the unification of China viz., (1) the warlords who are the remnants of feudalism, (2) the Chinese Communist Party and the so-called 'Popular Front' or 'United Front' and (3) the traitors such as Pu Yi, Ying Ju Keng, Prince Teh and Li Shou Hsin. These forces must be crushed.